

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VII.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1867.

[No. 2033.]

## Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and  
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in  
the bills of the day. All kinds of goods  
which are on limitation and the prices of  
which are established, can at any time be  
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation  
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

## WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of manag-  
ing a house. To one of good character lib-  
eral wages will be given. Enquire of the Prin-  
ter.

## JUST RECEIVED,

For schooner Freighter, Capt. Thomas, from  
Portland, and for sale by

Lawson and Fowle,

45,000 feet prime boards  
100 barrels New-England rum  
2 pipes cognac brandy, 4th proof  
100 sides seal leather.

## SOAL LEATHER.

800 sides RED SOAL LEATHER, just  
received and for sale by

Lawson and Fowle,

400 sides plain  
ditto Kendall cottons—which they  
sell on liberal terms.

## Just Received,

By the Brig Louisa, John Macnamara, master,  
from Madeira,

And for Sale by the Subscriber,  
7 pipes and 12 quarter casks prime  
London particular WINE, of the brand of  
Scott & Co. fit for immediate use.

James Patton.

August 21

ALSO

Bills on London for Sale,

Drawn by J. P.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from PHILIP  
WANTON and MARY his wife, to the sub-  
scribers, to secure a debt owing by him to the  
bank of Alexandria, on THURSDAY the  
8th day of October next, will be exposed to  
sale, on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen  
months, carrying an interest from that day,  
several LOTS and parcels of GROUND, in  
the town of Alexandria, to wit:

An undivided Moiety of a piece  
of ground, with the improvements, lying up-  
on the west side of Royal-street and to the  
northward of King-street, fronting twenty-  
five feet six inches on Royal-street, and ex-  
tending back one hundred and twenty-three  
feet five inches—the whole ground subject to  
an annual rent of fifteen pounds twelve shil-  
lings, Virginia currency.

A piece of Ground, lying up-  
on the west side of Columbus-street and to  
the southward of King-street, extending on  
Columbus-street sixty-six feet seven inches to  
a twenty feet alley, then westwardly with the  
line of the alley one hundred and sixteen feet  
to another alley fourteen feet ten inches wide,  
then northwardly with the line of that alley  
twenty-six feet seven inches, then eastwardly  
twenty-four feet three inches and an half, then  
northwardly forty feet, then eastwardly nine-  
ty-one feet eight inches and an half—subject  
to an annual rent of forty-nine dollars fifteen  
cents.

A Square of Ground, con-  
taining two acres, lying on the south side of  
Wells-street, north side of Wilkes-street,  
west side of Patrick-street, and east side of  
Henry-street.

A large Frame Store & Ware-  
house, built upon a piece of ground lying on  
the south side of Prince-street and to the east-  
ward of Fairfax-street, the ground is thirty  
feet some inches front on Prince-street, the  
building nearly covers the whole front, the  
building is insured.

James Keith,

John C. Herbert,

September 16 [17]

Printing in its various branches  
executed at this office.

## Russia Sheetings & Ravens Duck.

Just received a few Bales—

FOR SALE BY

John G. Ladd.

September 26.

## Public Sale.

On SATURDAY, the 10th day of October

next, will be sold, on the premises,

A Tract of Land, belonging

to the estate of Captain Richard Conway, de-  
ceased; containing seven hundred and thirty-  
nine and half acres, adjoining the lands of  
William Fitzhugh, Mrs. Washington, of  
Hayfield, Mr. Dulany and Mr. Cooke, and  
lying between six and seven miles from A-  
lexandria. A particular description of the  
land is supposed unnecessary, as any dispo-  
sed to purchase will probably examine it.

The terms of sale will be on a credit of six,  
twelve and eighteen months; bond, with ap-  
proved security, together with a mortgage on  
the premises will be required. Persons dis-  
posed to attend the sale will meet at 11 o'clock  
at Mr. Benson's tavern, on the Colchester  
road, from whence it is proposed to proceed  
to the land and to commence the sale precise-  
ly at 12 o'clock. This tract will be divided  
to accommodate purchasers.

And on the Monday following, the 12th  
day of October,

Will be sold, on the premises,

A tract of Land, lying on the

west side of the old road leading from the falls  
church to Alexandria, containing one hun-  
dred and eighty-five acres, being a part of a  
tract of land sold by William H. Territt to  
Baldwin Dade. This land will be laid off in  
lots of about twenty-five acres each.

At the same time and place will be sold,

Some Lots of the Stump Hill

Tract, containing from three to five acres  
each—the terms of sale the same as the a-  
bove.

And on Wednesday, the 14th of the same  
month,

Will be sold for ready money, at public auc-  
tion, at the coffee-house, in Alexandria,

Thirty-six Shares of Alexandria

Bank Stock.

WILLIAM HERBERT,

N. FITZHUGH,

E. I. LEE,

September 15.

## Notice is hereby given,

THAT in consequence of a deed of  
trust from Henry D. Hooe, late of Prince  
William county, deceased, to secure the sum  
of three hundred and eighty-one pounds nine-  
teen shillings and three pence, due to Alex-  
ander Smith, of Alexandria, from the said  
H. D. Hooe—on the first day of the next dis-  
trict court to be held at Hay-Market, in  
Prince William county, (being the 18th day  
of next month) I shall proceed to sell to the  
highest bidder, for ready money, A TRACT  
OF LAND, situate in the county of Fauquier,  
containing one hundred and fifty acres—which  
Land has on it a Mill, a Store House and a  
comfortable Dwelling House, with necessary  
Out Houses; is situated about five miles from  
Hay-Market, and was formerly occupied by  
Nathan Matthew. The sale will take place  
at the tavern of Benjamin Bronough, in the  
town of Hay-Market.

R. Young.

September 12.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

## Thirty casks fresh Rice,

Just received,

And for sale by

Mordecai Miller.

September 22.

## REMOVAL.

WILLIAM BARTLEMAN has removed  
to the lower end of King-street, opposite to  
Mr. Hugh Smith's glass and china warehouse,  
where he has an extensive and general assort-  
ment of GROCERIES, &c. for sale on his  
usual terms.

September 23.

## Land for Sale.

TO be Sold, on the premises, on  
Thursday the 15th of October next, a small  
TRACT OF LAND, lying in the county of  
Fairfax, containing about one hundred and  
forty acres. This Land lies about seven or eight  
miles of Alexandria and George-Town, has a  
sufficient quantity of wood and meadow land,  
and is well watered. It lies adjoining the seat  
of Dr. Henry Rose, and would make a com-  
fortable retreat for a town family in the sickly  
season. Capt. Joseph Powell will shew the  
Land to any person wishing to view it, before  
the day of sale, when the terms which is ex-  
pected to be accommodating, will be made  
known by

The Legacies of Nathan Smith, dec'd.  
September 9

The subscriber has on hand,  
A few Bales of GOODS, suitable to the ap-  
proaching season, which he will dispose of  
at a low advance, on a liberal credit, viz.

BLUE KERSEYS

BLUE CLOTH

MIXED COATINGS

BAIZES

WHITE SWANSKIN

MIXED FLANNELS

NARROW CLOTHS

FLANNEL SERGE

BEAVER COATING

DOWLAS

Also, just Landing,

13 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR, of good qua-  
lity.

2 puncheons St. Croix RUM, 3d prf. and  
3 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th prf.

James Patton.

September 10

## BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

10 pipes old port

5 do. Madeira

30 quarter casks Lisbon

12 do. particular Tenerife

15 do. Malaga

15 pipes old cognac brandy

5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin

5 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum

12 do. first quality molasses

6 do. green copperas

2 do. alum

20 do. brown sugar

40 bags pimento

15 do. pepper

10 chests young hyson

10 do. hyson skin

5 do. imperial

100 bags green coffee

150 kegs madder

50 do. ground ginger

30 do. raisins

1200 lbs. bacon, well cured

5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for  
family use on hand—with a number of other  
articles—all of which he will sell low on his  
former terms.

Aug. 31

## JAMES SANDERSON

Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,

5000 lbs. best Green Coffee

16 tierces fresh Rice

20 kegs fresh Raisins

12 tierces green Copperas

5 pipes Cognac Brandy

10 hhds. 4th proof Jamaica

20 barrels N. E. Rum

25 barrels Whiskey

10 bales Cotton

5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards

12 boxes Tin Plates.

## AND IN STORE,

26 hhds. South Potomac Tobacco.

## ALMANACS for 1868,

Just published and for sale, by

Cotton and Stewart.

August 24

## FOR SALE,

Forty-one Logs of first quality  
St. Domingo Mahogany.

If it is not sold by the quantity before Mon-  
day next, I will then sell it in parcels or in  
planks, to suit the purchasers.

October 2.

Joseph Smith,

fs&M tempf

## DANCING SCHOOL.

## MR. GENERIS

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and  
gentlemen of Alexandria that his  
DANCING SCHOOL will commence on  
FRIDAY, the 2d inst.

Mr. GENERIS flatters himself that he  
will give satisfaction to the parents who will  
trust their children to his care—They will be  
taught in the most fashionable style, and a  
variety of New Dances.

AN EVENING or NIGHT SCHOOL

for grown Gentlemen, as usual.

October 2.

d3t

## FOR SALE OR RENT,

WATER-STREET ACADEMY.

A two story Brick House, pleasantly situ-  
ated, and lately occupied by the Rev. J. Fos-  
ter—Terms of sale or rent will be very mo-  
derate.

L. LEWIS.

September 30.

2aw

## Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold, at the Ven-  
due Store, on a credit of four months,

One pipe, four half pipes, and se-  
ven quarter-casks of Madeira Wine, of  
a superior quality.

P. G. Marsteller.

September 29.

## Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold, at the Ven-  
due Store,

One bale of Rose Blankets, & one  
bale of Negro Cottons, on a credit of  
ninety days.

P. G. Marsteller.

September 29.

## PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 6th day of October next,  
will positively be sold, at the Vendue Store,  
on a credit of three months, for approved  
endorsed negotiable notes,

Two bales of Broad Cloths, from  
11 to 18 shillings sterling costs.

2 ditto napt and plain Coatings,  
from 6 to 12 shillings sterling costs.

P. G. Marsteller.

September 24

## NOTICE.

Under the authority of a deed of trust from  
Thomas West to the subscriber, to satisfy a  
debt due to John Hodgkin's, of seven hun-  
dred sixty-two dollars forty-two cents—on  
TUESDAY the 6th day of October, will  
be exposed to public sale, on the premises,  
in Lots containing from 10 to 14 acres—

A Tract of Land, near Alexan-  
dria, to the north of the new turnpike road,  
and lying on the east of Stump-Hill, being one  
moiety of a tract of land commonly called  
"Pearson's Tract."

The terms of sale will be—One-third cash,  
one-third in sixty, and one-third in ninety  
days. Conveyances to be made on the receipt  
of the last instalment. The title papers will  
be shewn on the day of sale. Sale to begin at  
twelve o'clock.

R. MOTT.

September 29.

dts

## NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore subsisting be-  
tween the subscribers was dissolved the  
30th day of September, by mutual consent.

John Horner, sen.

John Horner, jun.

## JOHN HORNER, jun.

RESPECTFULLY informs the PUBLIC,  
THAT he carries on the Wheelwright and  
Blacksmith's business in its various  
branches, at his shop on Royal-street, near  
the corner of Prince-street, where he will  
execute all orders with neatness and dis-  
patch.

October 1.

12t



## BRITISH TREATY.

An interesting Pamphlet made its appearance yesterday, entitled 'The British Treaty,' dedicated to those members of congress who have the sense to perceive and the spirit to pursue the true interests of their country. The following is given as the purport of that treaty.

The first article like the first of that concluded on the 19th of November, seventeen hundred and ninety four, by Mr. Jay, is merely formal; and the second confirms the first ten articles of the old treaty. It is therefore proper to give a glance at them.

The first as is already mentioned, is merely formal; and the second is executed.

The third gives to each party the right of passing through the territories of the other, in America, except within the limits of the Hudson's bay company. We find in it the following clause. 'But it is understood that this article does not extend to the admission of vessels of the United States into the seaports, harbors, bays, or creeks of his majesty's said territories; nor into such parts of the rivers of his majesty's said territories as are between the mouth thereof and highest port of entry from the sea, except in small vessels trading bona fide between Montreal and Quebec, under such regulations as shall be established to prevent the possibility of any frauds in this respect. Nor to the admission of British vessels from the sea into the rivers of the United States beyond the highest port of entry from the sea. The river Mississippi shall however according to the treaty of peace, be entirely open to both parties; and it is further agreed that all the ports and places on its eastern side, to whichever of the parties belonging, may be freely resorted to and used by both parties, in as ample a manner as any of the Atlantic ports or places of the U. S. or any of the ports or places of his majesty in G. Britain.'

The fourth article after mentioning that it is uncertain whether the Mississippi extends so far to the northward as to be intersected by a line to be drawn due west from the lake of the woods, in the manner mentioned in the treaty of peace, provides 'for a joint survey of the northern part of that river,' and agrees that 'if on the result of such survey it should appear that the said river would not be intersected by such a line, the parties will regulate the boundary in that quarter by amicable negotiation.'

The fifth article after mentioning that 'doubts had arisen what river was truly intended under the name of the river St. Croix,' provides for ascertaining that river and the latitude and longitude of its mouth and source.

The sixth seventh and 8th articles have been executed.

The ninth provides for persons holding lands in the dominions of one of the parties who are subjects or citizens of the other; and the tenth is a stipulation in favor of moral honesty, viz. that neither party shall request or confiscate debts or property in the funds &c.

The third article of the new treaty provides for and regulates commerce between the U. States and the British East Indies, in the same terms as the thirteenth article of the old treaty, except that the words, 'and sailing direct from the ports of said states' are inserted in the first clause, which now runs thus: 'His majesty consents that the vessels belonging to the citizens of the U. States of America, and sailing direct from ports of the said states, shall be admitted and hospitably received in all the sea ports and harbors of the British territories in the East Indies.'

The fourth article of the new treaty is the same as the fourteenth of the old one, and stipulates for a general liberty of trade between the U. States and the British dominions in Europe.

The fifth article of the new treaty is the same as the fifteenth of the old one (regulating the duties on ships and merchandise) with two exceptions: The first reserves to the U. States the right previously reserved to G. Britain, of imposing a tonnage duty equal to what shall be imposed by the other party. The second is made by substituting a new clause for the reservation formerly made by Great Britain of 'the right of imposing on American vessels entering into the British ports in Europe, such duty as may be adequate to counter-bail the difference of duty now payable on the importation of European and Asiatic goods when imported into the U. States in British or in American vessels.' Instead of this, the following words make part of

the new article. 'And in the trade of the two nations with each other, the same duties on exportation or importation of goods or merchandise shall be imposed, and the same drawbacks and bounties allowed in either country, whether the exportation or importation shall be in British or American vessels.'

The sixth article of the new treaty states that the parties cannot agree about our trade to the British West-Indies, but that while they will attempt an amicable agreement, both may exercise their existing rights.

The seventh of this like the 16th of the other treaty provides for the appointment of consuls, &c.

The eighth of this, like the seventeenth of the other, provides for speedy decision on the capture and detention of vessels suspected of carrying enemy's goods or contraband of war. There is added a promise on the part of Great Britain, that hereafter indemnifications shall be granted for unjust seizure, for detention and vexation.

The ninth article is the same as the 18th of the old treaty (respecting contraband) only that tar and pitch are excepted from the catalogue, unless when going to a place of naval equipment.

The tenth article is the same as the 18th of the old (respecting blockade) with the addition, that passengers not in the military service of an enemy shall not be taken and made prisoners.

By the 11th article, citizens of the U. S. may carry European goods to the colonies of enemies of Great Britain (from the ports of the U. S.) provided that both vessel and cargo be bona fide American property, that the goods shall have been unladen within the U. S. and that (in addition to that part of the duty already reserved from the drawback on exportation) the further sum of one per cent. ad valorem on such goods shall be paid. They may also export from the U. S. to Europe, the produce of colonies of the enemies of Great Britain, provided they, being neutral property, shall have been unladen as before; and that two per cent. ad valorem be paid on exportation in addition to what is reserved on the drawback. After the expiration of the treaty, all antecedent rights on these subjects are to revive.

The twelfth article extends to ships of Great Britain, and of all nations who shall adopt the same regulation, the protection of our neutrality from a marine league to five miles from our shore.

The thirteenth article is substantially the same as the nineteenth of the old treaty, regulating privateers.

The fourteenth is the same as the 20th of the old treaty respecting pirates.

The fifteenth article of this treaty, like the twenty first of the other, prohibits the subjects or citizens of one party, to accept commissions from enemies of the other, and to commit acts of hostility.

The sixteenth, like the 22d of the other, forbids reprisals before a demand of satisfaction.

The seventeenth is the same as the 23d of the old treaty, which, after stipulating that the ships of war of each of the contracting parties shall at all times be hospitably received in the ports of the other, provides that American vessels driven by stress of weather, danger of enemies, or other misfortune, to seek shelter, shall be received in ports into which such vessels could not ordinarily claim to be admitted. This stipulation is now made reciprocal.

The eighteenth article, like the 24th of the old treaty, prohibits the arming of privateers belonging to the enemies of either, and the sale of their prizes in ports of the other party.

The 19th is the same as the 25th of the old treaty, permitting ships of war to bring in their prizes and take them away again without payment of duties, and prohibiting the entry of ships of the enemies of either party, which shall have made prize unless driven by stress of weather; in which case they are to depart as soon as possible.

The 20th is the same as the 26th of the old treaty, providing for merchants and others in one country, when war breaks out with the other.

The 21st of this, like the 27th of the other, relates to giving up persons charged with murder or forgery.

The 22d is a new article respecting shipwrecks, and promising humane treatment.

The 23d secures to each the rights of the most favored nation, and declares that 'all treaties hereafter made by either with any nation shall ipso facto be extended in all their favorable operations to the other.'

The 24th engages to join in abolishing the slave trade.

The 25th contains the stipulation that this treaty is not to interfere with antecedent engagements. And,

The 26th limits the duration to ten years from the exchange of ratifications.

It is dated the 31st December, 1806, but previous to the signature two notes were given, by the British to the American commissioners. The first keeps open for future discussion a claim of Britain not to pay more on goods sent from Canada or New Brunswick, into the territories of the States, than is paid on the importation of such goods in American ships. The 2nd note declares that the king of Great Britain has directed his commissioners, before they sign the treaty, to deliver that note, in order that a fair understanding may be had by all parties of his majesty's views in consequence of the blockading decree, to which the attention of the American commissioners is invited. The decree so recent in point of time, and so novel and monstrous in substance, that his majesty is at a loss to calculate on events; but supposing however that it will be formally abandoned or totally relinquished by Bonaparte, or in case he is mistaken in that supposition, he rests with confidence on the good sense of the government of the U. S. that they will not submit to an innovation so destructive of the right of neutral commerce. Should he however be mistaken in all these points, and the enemy should actually carry into execution his threats, and neutral nations acquiesce in such usurpation, he may probably, tho' reluctantly, be obliged to retaliate. The treaty secures to the United States so many privileges of neutral commerce, that at a time when his majesty and all neutral nations are threatened with such extension of beligerent pretensions from his enemies, without any explanation from the United States, what they will do in case Bonaparte attempts to force on them his decree, his majesty must reserve to himself to act according to contingencies in that particular, the signing of the treaty notwithstanding. And as the distance of the American commissioners from their government renders a previous explanation impossible, his majesty authorizes his commissioners to finish the treaty. This is done under the fullest persuasion that before the treaty returns to America ratified, time will discover the formal abandonment or the tacit relinquishment of the enemy of his pretensions; or in case that should not take place, that the government of the United States by their conduct or assurances will secure his majesty that they will not submit to innovations so destructive of maritime rights.

But in case Bonaparte enforces his decree according to its tenor, and if neither by the assurances or conduct of America, a disposition is shown to oppose it, his majesty wishes to be fairly and clearly understood, that he will not consider himself bound by the signature of his commissioners to ratify, or in case he ratifies, he will not and cannot be precluded from adopting such measures as may seem necessary for counteracting the designs of his enemy, whenever they shall occur and be of such an extraordinary nature, as to require extraordinary remedies.

## BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

### NEW YORK, Sept. 30.

The ship Liverpool Packet, capt. Parsons, which arrived at this port last evening in 30 days from Liverpool, left there on the 27th of August, at which time it was reported that the U. S. sch'r Revenge had arrived in England, but nothing had transpired on the subject of her mission.

Captain Parsons has favored the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with London papers of the 23d of August, and Lloyd's Lists and Prices Current of the 21st.

Excepting the bombardment of Copenhagen, which was said to have commenced on the 17th, these papers relate no event of extraordinary interest.

From London papers to the 23d August, inclusive, received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser.

### LONDON, August 19.

Accounts were yesterday received from Stralsund, which come down to the 4th inst. At this date the garrison still continued a strenuous defence. The bulletin states, that a French outwork had been destroyed in a successful sortie. With regard to the magnanimity and determination of the king of Sweden's protracted defence, which the prints of the day so unanimously enlarge upon, we must remark, that his majesty has twice unsuccessfully sued for an armistice; and that the French

general, on each application, insisted on the surrender of Stralsund, as a preliminary step to any negotiation. Gustavus, therefore, has now no choice but to surrender that fortress or to continue the war. Further hostilities cannot place him in a worse situation; and since Stralsund must be lost, it is at least worth while to give the besieger some trouble in taking it. Circumstances as he at present is, we cannot see that our ally's present conduct displays so much magnanimity, since he has hazarded a stake which any way he is sure to lose.

Talleyrand has resigned the situation of minister for foreign affairs to Comptons lord Lauderdale. He is elevated to the dignity of vice grand elector of the empire. An office, which, to an increase of dignity, joins relaxation from the details of business. If we consider the eminent services rendered at different times by the prince of Benevento, no honor in the power of Bonaparte to bestow will appear too great a reward. Whatever post, however, the weary politician may be promoted to fill, he will, doubtless, continue to take an active part in the imperial councils.

The Dutch papers mention, that the king of Holland has given orders that the governor of Curacao, and those concerned with him, shall be delivered up to the supreme tribunal, and prosecuted with all the rigor of the law.

Our expedition is said to have occasioned very little impression even in those places against which it is understood to be directed. A tendency to desertion is stated to prevail among the Hanoverian troops in the island of Rügen.

The Prussian ports, it is asserted, are already shut against all English ships; and it is positively affirmed, that Russia will do the same, provided we refuse to assent to such articles of peace as she may have settled for us with Bonaparte.

Admiral Collingwood is now generally understood to have proceeded with a squadron to the Dardanelles, with a view of acting towards the Russian fleet as circumstances may require. Every account, both foreign and domestic, plainly indicates the advanced formation of that hostile confederacy to which his majesty's speech refers.

Some of our politicians suspect that the French army of 40,000 men, commanded by general Junot, which is understood to be destined to compel the Portuguese to shut their ports against us, is, in reality, intended to invade some part of the British empire. They support this idea with considerable appearance of plausibility. They very justly observe, that such is the abject state of Portugal that an army of 40,000 men is totally unnecessary to accomplish such an object. The mandate of the French emperor, from the palace of St. Cloud, would be amply sufficient to induce that indolent nation to consent to any thing. Bonaparte will, no doubt, aim the blow of invasion from a quarter where we least expect; it therefore behoves those to whom (for our sins) the safety of the country is committed, to use the utmost vigilance in attempting to discover the object of every movement of our indefatigable enemy.

Price of Stocks this day at 1 o'clock. 3 per cent. red. 63½, 3 per cent. con. 62½, 1 per cent. con. 81.

### August 21.

We have this forenoon received a Copenhagen mail, the contents of which are highly important. The Danes are determined on resistance. We insert the following private letter, for the authenticity of which we pledge ourselves, as the most satisfactory account of the intentions of Denmark, and the justest commentary on the proceedings of this country in our power to afford.

### "Copenhagen, August 11, 1807.

"At the present moment all is conjecture, confusion and anxiety. The island is now completely encircled by the British fleet, and until yesterday, even the ministers were ignorant of the motives of its appearance or designs. However, it appears that Mr. Jackson had presented himself on Thursday, at Keil, to our Prince Royal, who referred him to his majesty's minister count Bernstorff. What has passed is not yet known, but yesterday, all were alarmed by the activity of our hostile preparations; and, this day, unexpectedly surprised by the presence of the Prince in person, which gave a new string to the feelings, as well as preparatory operations of the people of all ranks and descriptions. It is, however, said that Mr. Taylor tomorrow, have an audience, the result of which will determine the procedure of the armament. They have been this day additionally reinforced by the troops that

were previously at Stralsund. The weak unprepared state of the little opposition can be excited by the feelings and spirit of peaceable and injured Denmark. I feel for his character, and while I anticipate consequences, former British minister will be off to-morrow, most probably, detestable. Last night we received Keil. Immediately after the admiral's assembled, and the batteries of our port were ordered to assemble, and this moment our flat bottomed boats, and are all either laying out the point of proceeding. The coast stretching cupied by cavalry, and Cronberg has been reinforced by necessary preparations, an hostile attempt: attempt will be made, and glances really the inting hostilities with this yet uncertain.

To the mean time the expected arrived here to the great joy of the island, and has been immediately at the head of the English fleet, about 3 or 4 miles without having under is very strong; a ch current reaches from the through the Great Belt. Mr. Taylor is said to be Keil.

### (Hamb.

ELSEVORE, Aug. 11. Some of the Mer Copenhagen and the B ded by the command British fleet to re-sin orders.

With respect to the final expectation, distal Gambier, and the British fleet before Copenhagen had been hour last night.

A letter from Yarmouth by express, which merchantman had put intelligence of the ally present at the bombardment of Copenhagen. If it were resolved to rations should certainly before this. Our whole island; its state imperfect. Were the ors therefore are made they are resolved to should certainly not to turn negotiator, cabinet on the quarter here to do every thing no much delay, and my. Admiral Duckworth Constantiaople, improve upon the p

An expedition might of any kind we this kingdom. The all their batteries at that; unless we anti might as well have ever you do strike gone too far for neg good.

The foreign new much interest. Th keeps up a fruitless Stralsund still regret that so much skill as the Sw should be suffered ferprise which nee rage can lead to an Brick and mortar her of resistance, w ed or overcome, th bolt from their ru their enemies.

The French pap worthy of a comm marshals are to be vided for in Ger leyland resigns th state, and become empire. The pe give both himself am cum dignitate. Dispatches were from general Fra ed May 20. He h regiments from S their. Provisions



which applications, submitted on  
of Stralsund, as a preparatory  
negotiation. Gustavus, now  
no choice but to submit  
stress or to continue the war,  
ties cannot place him in a  
and since Stralsund must  
least worth while to give  
me trouble in taking it—  
as he at present is, we can  
ally's present conduct dis-  
magnanimity, since he has  
which any way he is sure

August 20.  
has resigned the situation of  
reign affairs to Campagna,  
French negotiators with  
e. He is elevated to the  
grand elector of the em-  
which, to an increase of  
relaxation from the detail of  
we consider the eminent  
at different times by the  
dure, no honor in the pow-  
to bestow will appear too  
Whatever post, however,  
may be promoted to  
ubless, continue to take  
the imperial councils,  
papers mention, that the  
has given orders that the  
racon, and those concern-  
be delivered up to the  
and prosecuted with all  
law.  
is said to have occasion-  
pression even in those  
which it is understood to be  
to desertion is start-  
the Hanoverian troops  
aged.

ports, it is asserted, are  
at all English ships; and  
armed, that Russia will  
ided we refuse to assist  
peace as she may have  
Bonaparte.

wood is now generally  
proceeded with a squad-  
nettes, with a view of  
Russian fleet as circum-  
e. Every account, both  
ite, plainly indicates the  
of that hostile confer-  
e majesty's speech re-

iticians suspect that the  
000 men, commanded  
which is understood to  
pel the Portuguese to  
hast us, is, in reality,  
some part of the Bri-  
support this idea with  
ance of plausibility—  
serve, that such is the  
lual that an army of  
ly unnecessary to ad-  
ect. The mandate of  
r, from the palace of  
amply sufficient to in-  
tion to consent to any  
ll, no doubt, am the  
in a quarter where we  
fore behaves those to  
the safety of the coun-  
use the utmost vigil-  
to discover the object  
of our indefatigable

day at 1 o'clock. 3  
per cent. con. 62 1/2

August 21.  
oon received a Got-  
contents of which are  
he Danes are deter-  
We insert the follow-  
the au hennicity of  
lives, as the most sa-  
intentions of Den-  
commentary on the  
country in our power

August 11, 1807.  
omeat all is conifer-  
xiety. The island  
rled by the British  
ay, even the minis-  
e motives of its ap-  
However, it appears  
resented himself on  
our Prince Royal,  
majesty's minister  
at was passed is al-  
ay, all were alarm-  
ur hostile prepara-  
unexpectedly sur-  
f the Prince is per-  
string to the feel-  
tory operations of  
and descriptions.  
Mr. Taylor will,  
lence, the result of  
e procedure of the  
been this day ad-  
the troops that

were previously at Stralsund; so that, in  
the weak unprepared state we are in, very  
little opposition can be given, unless what  
can be excited by the highly aggravated  
feelings and spirit of the unoffending,  
peaceable and injured people of unhappy  
Denmark. I feel for his majesty with you  
—I feel for the character of Old England  
—and, while I anticipate, I deplore the  
—and, while I anticipate, I deplore the  
future consequences. Mr. Carlyle, the  
former British minister, is yet here, but  
will be off to-morrow; and the next day  
will, most probably, determine our fate.

Last night we received an estafette from  
Kiel. Immediately after the generals and  
admirals assembled, and early in the morn-  
ing orders were given to mount and man-  
the batteries of our port. The workmen  
were ordered to assemble at the Holmes;  
and this moment our floating batteries,  
and bottomed boats, and vessels of defence  
are all either laying out on the road or on  
the point of proceeding thither.

The coast stretching to Elsinour is oc-  
cupied by cavalry, and the garrison of  
Cronberg has been reinforced; in short, all  
necessary preparations are made to repel  
an hostile attempt: whether such an at-  
tempt will be made, and whether the En-  
glish have really the intention of commencing  
hostilities with this country, remains  
yet uncertain.

In the mean time the Prince Royal un-  
expectedly arrived here this day at noon,  
to the great joy of the inhabitants, and  
immediately has been to Holm.

The English fleet is still lying at an-  
chor about 3 or 4 miles from this place,  
without having undertaken any thing. It  
is very strong; a chain of frigates and  
cutters reaches from the fleet past this city  
through the Great Belt into the Baltic.

Mr. Taylor is said to have set out for  
Kiel.  
(Hamb. corres. Aug. 15.)  
Elsinour, Aug. 11. (per Tonnungen mail)  
Some of the Merthamen, bound to  
Copenhagen and the Baltic, have been or-  
dered by the commander in chief of the  
British fleet to remain there until further  
orders.

Aug. 28.  
With respect to the great object of na-  
tional expectation, dispatches from Admi-  
ral Gambier, and the proceedings of the  
British fleet before Copenhagen, no fresh  
intelligence had been received at a late  
hour last night.

A letter from Yarmouth had reached  
the city by express which mentions that a  
merchantman had put into that port, bring-  
ing intelligence of her having been actu-  
ally present at the commencement of the  
bombardment of Copenhagen on the 17th.  
It was resolved to attack the city, op-  
erations should certainly have been begun  
before this. Our fleet commands the  
whole island; its state of defence is very  
imperfect. Were the minds of our govern-  
ors therefore are made upon the point, and  
they are resolved to stand all risks, they  
should certainly not permit their admiral  
to turn negotiator, or institute a marine  
cabinet on the quarter deck. To act is  
there to do every thing; all discussion is  
no much delay, and advantage to the ene-  
my. Admiral Duckworth found it so be-  
fore Constantiople, let admiral Gambier  
improve upon the precedent.

An expedition more formidable for mis-  
chief of any kind was never fitted out by  
this kingdom. The Danes have manned  
all their batteries and are prepared to re-  
sist; unless we anticipate them here, we  
might as well have staid at home. What  
ever you do strike the blow. You have  
gone too far for negotiation to do you say  
good.

The foreign news of the week is not of  
much interest. The king of Sweden still  
keeps up a fruitless war in Pomerania and  
Stralsund still resists. It is a matter of  
regret that so much courage and military  
skill as the Swedish troops possesses  
should be suffered to evaporate in an en-  
terprise which neither conduct nor courage  
can lead to any advantageous result.  
Drick and mortar have only a certain power  
of resistance, when that power is abat-  
ed or overcome, the Swedish troops must  
bolt from their ruins and leave them to  
their enemies.

The French papers contain little news  
worthy of a comment. All the French  
marshals are to be created dukes and pro-  
vided for in Germany and Poland. Tal-  
leyrand resigns the office of secretary of  
state, and becomes the second man in the  
empire. The peace of Tilsit is like to  
give both himself and his master the oil-  
um com dignitate.

Dispatches were on Thursday received  
from general Frazier, at Alexandria, dated  
May 20. He had been reinforced by 2  
regiments from Sicily, the 52d and ano-  
ther. Provisions were abundant and the

enemy had shown no disposition to attack  
Alexandria, the fortifications of which had  
been considerably strengthened. They  
had collected however between seven and  
eight thousand men near Rosetta. Our  
prisoners at Cairo it is said were in gen-  
eral in good health and treated with kind-  
ness. Several messages had passed be-  
tween general Frazier and the Pacha, re-  
specting them.

Sir James Craig, who is going out as  
commander in chief of the British forces  
in North America, we understand will  
take three regiments with him of which  
the 3d (or old Buffs) is to be one.

Seizure of Copenhagen.  
Our formidable expedition in the Baltic  
has now reached its destination and its ob-  
ject. It appears that a demand was made  
by Mr. Jackson the British negotiator,  
of the prince royal of Denmark, the sub-  
stance of which was as follows. "That in  
the present state of the continent it was  
impossible to distinguish any longer, be-  
tween a neutral and an enemy, but by her  
becoming an ally or an open foe. That  
something therefore was required besides  
an ordinary presumption of the real dispo-  
sition of every state; and that while the  
influence of an implacable enemy predomi-  
nated over every power within his reach,  
and either checked or converted into im-  
mediate hostility every engagement or in-  
clination unfavorable to his interest, it was  
impossible to consider the ordinary cov-  
enants of any neutral nation either as a  
sufficient security for her own independ-  
ence, or for those who confide in her neu-  
trality. It became the duty of England  
therefore to discriminate in these circum-  
stances, between right's paramount and in-  
variable binding upon all states, and rights  
which might be suffered to relax and yield  
to that state of expediency in which a cer-  
tain course of measures might involve the  
existence of a nation.

In this state, therefore, it was danger-  
ous to Great Britain, and therefore ceased  
to be her duty, to recognise any longer the  
neutrality of Denmark, without a sufficient  
pledge; that this pledge was a permission  
to garrison the fortresses which command  
the passage of the Sound and the naviga-  
tion of the Baltic, together with the free  
use of the Danish ports for her shipping,  
until such time as the pressure of circum-  
stances ceasing, the exigency on the part  
of Great Britain should determine.

It is scarcely to be doubted but that the  
prince royal was somewhat struck with this  
demand. He is said, however, to have  
replied with great calmness and intrepidity,  
"That the course of conduct required of  
Denmark was not that of a neutral or even  
of an ally, but of a belligerent. He was  
bound, therefore, in all sense of dignity,  
to repel the demand made upon her; and  
it remained for England to look for her  
justification to the general judgment of Eu-  
rope, which would determine on which  
side the neutrality of the two kingdoms  
was first violated. Denmark has now no  
choice but to resist; whilst England had  
that of honor and a retreat."

PARIS, August 9.  
One of our journals state, that his majesty  
has awarded to gen. Victor the reward of his  
courage and his services, by elevating him to  
the rank of Marshal of the Empire.

A division of the army, which it is believed  
is destined to shut the English out of the  
ports of Portugal, in the event of the Court  
of London not accepting the mediation of  
Russia for the reestablishment of a maritime  
peace, will assemble near the Western Py-  
renees. It is said that gen. Junot governor  
of Paris, will have the command; and that his  
excellency will set out to-morrow, to put him-  
self at the head of this division, which will  
bear the name of the corps of observation of  
La Gironde.

August 10.  
The prince of Benevento, Minister for for-  
eign affairs, is appointed to the dignity of  
Vice Grand Elector.

M. Champagny, Minister of the Interior,  
is appointed Minister of foreign affairs.  
M. Cretet councillor of state, is appointed  
Minister of the Interior.

August 11.  
The Minister of War, Marshal Berthier,  
Prince of Neufchatel, is raised to the dignity  
of Vice Constable of France, and general  
Clarke is appointed Minister of War.

The councillor of state, Renault St. Jean  
d'Angely, is appointed secretary of state to the  
Imperial Family.

Dispatches have been sent by the Minister  
of the Marine to the different ports, ordering  
all hostilities to cease against the flags of Rus-  
sia, Mecklenburgh, Prussia, and Embden.

A letter from Calais, dated the 7th states,  
that at three o'clock that morning an English  
flag of truce arrived at Boulogne, with a per-  
son of distinction on board, who was charged  
with an important dispatch for our emperor.  
As yet, however, we know nothing of his arri-

val here, though four days have already e-  
lapsed.

## Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3.

A Quebec paper of September 4, observes,  
"That the whole of the Indian nations have  
offered their services to the British govern-  
ment in case of a war with the U. States"

The attempt of the English upon the Danes  
is a bold stride, and has the appearance of an  
enormous act of injustice against a neutral and  
unoffending people. The British must be pre-  
pared with some charges of secret hostility,  
or pleas of strong necessity, to justify it to the  
whole world. From the former spirit of the  
Danes, we may conclude that they will not  
readily yield to the demand, unless it is thro'  
a preference of falling into the hands of the  
English rather than those of the French.

[Salem Gazette.]

Caesar has had the testimony of ages to his  
bravery; and yet he refuses a challenge from  
Anthony. He very calmly answered the bear-  
er of the message: "If Anthony is weary of  
his life, tell him, there are other ways to  
death; besides the point of my sword."—How  
happy had we more examples of such magna-  
nimity!

FROM THE NORFOLK HERALD.

MR. O'CONNOR,

Sir,

As the friend of Doctor Stark in his  
a fair with capt. Gordon, I conceive it my  
duty to remove any unfavorable impres-  
sion that the statement of lieut. Crane may  
have made on the public.

We agree as to the stipulation, "that if  
either of the principles fired before the  
word was given, the friend of the gentleman  
fired on, had the privilege of shooting  
him." But I am confident that Dr. Stark  
did not fire until the word was finished; it  
was a second or two before capt. Gordon  
discharged his pistol, and immediately  
called out "you have fired before the  
word."—Lieut. Crane then levelled his  
pistol and shot my friend, at the same  
time speaking in the most insulting man-  
ner. Can any man suppose for a moment  
that a man who had stood six fires before,  
would attempt to take such an advantage  
at the seventh? No sir it cannot be cred-  
ited. Besides capt. Gordon might have  
retained his fire so as to take better aim—  
I shall now leave the public to judge be-  
tween the parties, premising, that when  
Dr. Stark recovers from his wound, a full  
and candid statement of facts shall be laid  
before them.

I am sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. M'CONNICO.

September 28, 1807.

From the RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

## TRIAL

OR  
COLONEL A. BURR.

MOTION FOR COMMITMENT.

EXAMINATION OF EVIDENCE.

[CONTINUED.]

MONDAY, September 21.

James M. Dowell again called in.

Mr. Hay. How far did your evidence  
go, on a former examination?

Mr. Wirt. The court stop him within  
the limits of the U. States.

Mr. Hay. Do you recollect any thing  
that passed after you left the mouth of  
Cumberland?

The Witness replied to successive inter-  
rogatories, that he saw 8 or 12 arms  
in the boat which he sat out in, the boat of  
capt. Tyler and major Smith, that he saw  
guns, but not so many, in the other boats;  
that col. Tyler was the captain of that  
boat; that he thought there were about  
120 men at Cole's Creek; that a little be-  
low Bayou Pierre the boats stopt and col.  
Burr got out; he knew nothing of clear-  
ing ground for exercising the men; he did  
not see the boxes opened; that some of  
the boxes were 4 feet long and some 6,  
that they were heavy, and he could not  
lift them; he saw 6 or 7 boxes; that a few  
miles below Cole's Creek they went up on  
a hill and formed a circle. Col. Burr told  
them he was a thorn in their side so long  
as he remained with them; that he had  
been taken with them two or three times;  
he had been carried on his trial to Wash-  
ington; and he was now about to leave  
them; he told them what was his, was  
their's (alluding, as the witness supposes,  
to his property) and that they might go  
on and settle the Ouachita country, which  
he had purchased.

Cross-Examined.

Mr. Burr. Did you see gen-  
kinson at New Orleans? A. I do not  
whether I saw him. Q. Who invited  
to come here? A. I was summoned  
Pennsylvania.

Mr. Blannerhassett. Do you re-  
lect being in Dean's boat? A. I do  
you recollect that its roof was leaky? A.  
do. Do you not recollect I expressed some  
fears lest the leaks might injure my boxes?  
A. I do not recollect.

Israel Miller.

Mr. Hay. Were you at the mouth of  
Cumberland? A. I was. I went down  
with Mr. Tyler from Pennsylvania. Q.  
Had you any communication with Mr.  
Burr? A. I was introduced to Mr. Burr  
by Mr. Tyler at the island opposite the  
mouth of Cumberland. I never held any  
conversation with Mr. Burr. Q. How  
many men were at the mouth of Cumber-  
land? A. On the whole between 60 and  
70, I am certain there were no 100. Q.  
What did Mr. Burr say to the party on the  
island? A. He said he had something to  
communicate, which he would take another  
time for. Mr. M'Kee. How many boats  
were at the mouth of Cumberland? A. I  
believe 10. Q. How many men in each  
boat? A. There were 7 in the boat I be-  
longed to, I know not how many were in  
the others.

Cross-Examined.

Mr. Burr. How many men went from  
Blannerhassett's island? A. About 31.  
Were these men used to labor; to farm-  
ing or mechanics? A. Most of them were  
fit for it. There were only a few of them  
not used to labor. Q. Did they not do  
hard work? A. They did. Q. What  
arms did they bring from Blannerhassett's  
island? A. I saw only one blunderbuss,  
one fussee and a pair of pistols. Q. How  
much powder? A. I saw only a small keg.  
Q. How many pounds do you suppose it  
contained? A. About 10 or 15. Q. Were  
they not short of powder to kill game; did  
they not very often come into your boat &  
borrow some? A. They did. Q. What  
kind of game? A. Ducks and turkeys.

Mr. M'Kee. Do they kill this kind of  
game with bullets? A. Yes.

Mr. Burr. If the gentleman had ever  
been in Kentucky, he would have known,  
that it was considered inglorious there, to  
kill a squirrel or even ducks, with any thing  
but bullets.

## For Freight, [Coastways]

The strong, good

Sloop FLORA,

SAMUEL HUCKINS, Master;—

Burthen 600 barrels.

John G. Ladd.

For sale, on board said vessel,

50 tons Plaster Paris

20 barrels fat Mackerel

1 hoghead and ten barrels Rum.

October 3.

## Just Received.

And for Sale by ANDERSON, NUTT and  
CO.

4000 wt. choice fresh BUTTER,  
in small firkins, suitable for family use.

October 3.

## Lost or Mislaid,

A LIGHT hoghead Tobacco Note, on  
Aquila Warehouse, dated 21st of April,  
1807, marked A G no. 73—gross weight is  
not known without reference to said ware-  
house—tare 105—inspected by Stone and E-  
derington, for Alexander Cummings—the C  
may be construed as G.—The public are here-  
by forewarned from purchasing said Note, as  
it will be stopped at the warehouse and a new  
note issued.

James M. Robertson.

October 3.

## Forty Dollars Reward,

For delivering to me or securing in any goal,  
without this county, so that I may get them  
again,

The Negroes JACK and JACOB,  
who left their homes on the night of the 29th  
September. They are both aged about 20.—  
Jack is a stout likely black fellow, about five  
feet ten inches high, has large feet and walks  
rather awkwardly, one of his little fingers has  
little or no nail—he had on when he went a-  
way a drab colored roundabout, coarse linen  
shirt and pantaloons.—Jacob, five feet eight  
inches high, is of a lighter complexion, and  
is strait and well made; he has thick pouting  
lips, and has a scar or two on his forehead.—  
He had on a new wool hat when he left this,  
a blue round-about with small navy buttons,  
blue, and striped waistcoat. It is probable  
they will change their names and cloaths, and  
they will, it is believed, keep together.—Half  
the above sum will be given if they are taken  
in this county and all reasonable charges paid.

Richard K. Meade.

Frederick County,

Sept. 30.

[Oct. 3.]

2aw



## The Subscriber

Harold his most grateful thanks to the friends of this town, for the patronage he has received, and earnestly solicits the assistance of the same. He has taken pains to inform them that, on Monday, the 24th of September, he intends opening a NIGHT SCHOOL at his Academy on Prince-street, where will be taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and any branch of the Mathematics. Any young gentlemen desirous to become acquainted with any of the above branches will meet with due attention from

G. W. Carlin.

September 15.

## District of Columbia.

**NOTICE** is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the Consul General of Portugal to the United States of America, has authorized the subscriber to legalize all papers that may be necessary for vessels bound from the ports of this district to any in Portugal or Madeira.

These masters of vessels who may omit having their bills of health thus certified, will be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for account of a Portuguese subject, should be declared and sworn to, as Portuguese property; and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblais.

May 16.

## NOTICE.

**ALL** those who have any claims or demands against the estate of John Dix, late merchant, late of the town of Alexandria, are hereby informed, to bring in their accounts, legally proved, before the first day of November next, at which time a full and final settlement and distribution of his estate, will be made. Should any accounts be exhibited after that period, they will be disregarded, and this Notice pleaded in bar of them. Those that are indebted to the estate, will be pleased to make immediate payment.

Samuel Craig, } Ex'rs.  
William Herbert, }

April 6.

## GREAT BARGAINS.

**INTENDING** to remove to the state of Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to dispose of the following valuable and increasing property upon low terms, which property I inherited from my ancestors, who have had a legal title to the same for upwards of one hundred years.

One tract well known by the name of Abingdon, being on the Potomac river between Alexandria and George Town, and nearly opposite the city of Washington, beautifully situated, containing about Four Hundred acres, now leased to the Mr. Wises for three hundred and sixty dollars per annum with other stipulations contained in the said lease.

One other tract contiguous to the first, leased to William Fraser for forty dollars per annum, containing about sixty acres.

One other tract containing ten acres of bottom land, adjoining the Four Mile Mill tract.

One other tract contiguous to the Abingdon estate, and within two and a half miles of George-Town, containing 725 acres. The greatest part of this land is heavily covered with red and white Oak.

A. L. S. O.

Three thousand acres on the Scioto River, in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my uncle George D. Alexander, being one moiety of the land he was entitled to for his military services during the revolutionary war. All the title papers with the wills under which I am entitled to the above property, are in the hands of Baldwin Dade, Esq. to whom application will please to be made for terms &c. he being legally authorized to contract and dispose of all the above valuable property, for which good and satisfactory titles will be given.

Walter S. Alexander.

August 15.

## 25 Dollars Reward.

**RAN AWAY**, some time in the months of November or Dec. last, a negro man by the name of SAM, who was hired in the town of Alexandria to a Mr. Robert Smith. He was about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very straight, of rather a yellowish or taney complexion, stutters a little, has a soft voice and generally seems humble and timid when spoken to. He had a wife at col. Jemmeson's in the county of Caroline, and may perhaps be lurking in that neighborhood, but I think it more probable he may have gone to the state of Maryland. If taken in the state of Virginia and brought to me I will give the above reward; if in the state of Maryland and brought to me I will give 30 dollars reward.

Baldwin M. Lee.

Virginia, Westmoreland county, July 24. } [30] 4

## VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, just celebrated throughout the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Mannah Lee's Patent Family Medicine Store*, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

### Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

### Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

### Hamilton's Worm destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

### Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthma, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

### Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

### The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

### The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

### Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

### Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

### The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleaves and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

### Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

### Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaister.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

### Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

### Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18.

## ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

**O**F the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicine*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

*(Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.)*  
Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken one half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia  
Mrs. H. Lee.

*From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.*

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

### HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long continued Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

### ITCH CURED.

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 3 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly innocent, warranted not to contain a particle of mercury or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other resins.

### HAMILTON'S LOZENGES.

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the Chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public being selected for the purpose of shewing the mild yet powerful qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, Taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

*Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.*  
It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance, expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

**Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.**

**NOTHING** is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common place remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten. Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilsous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease

in the human frame, and preserve vigor. Although a great variety of medicines have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet been so successful as the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS, out the European continent, and whose certificates already published of gentlemen well known in America, being of the first class, Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; George Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Cambridge.

*Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, teacher.*

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 23d, 1805.

*Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Farmer.*

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequalled influence of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply to George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operates so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

T. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

## 150 Dollars Reward.

**RAN AWAY** from the subscriber sometime in the beginning of August, 1806, a dark Mulatto Woman, named MILD L, she is tall and boney, has bushy hair, and her upper fore teeth are out, has a high nose and remarkably thick lips, on one of her thumbs she has had a bone fellow which occasions them to differ in appearance. She took with her two children, one a boy named Ben, now about 10 years of age, not very black; the other a bright mulatto girl named Betsy, about 7 years of age, has straight hair. She was seen in Baltimore about the first of September, 1806, and passed by the name of Betsy. Whoever takes up and secures said Runaways, so that I get them again, shall receive, if taken in Maryland or Virginia, One Hundred Dollars, or if at a greater distance the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home. JOSEPH DOVERZETT, lawdr.

September 18.

## District of Columbia.

County of Alexandria, ss.

July Term, 1807.

Bond and Prentiss, Complainants,  
vs.  
Cornelius Wing, John T. Ricketts, William Newton and John Mills, junior, joint merchants and copartners, under the firm of Ricketts, Newton and Company, Defendants.

The defendant Cornelius Wing, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Cornelius Wing, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant Cornelius Wing, do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter his appearance to the debt, and give security for performing the duties of the court; and that the other defendants John T. Ricketts, William Newton and John Mills, jun. do not pay away, convey or secrete, the debts by them owing to, or the estate and effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Cornelius Wing, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.

A copy. Teste.

G. Deneale, C. C.

September 11.

PRINTED DAILY BY  
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,  
(For the Proprietor.)

VOL VII.]

Sales a

On every Tue

the Vendor St

Wat

A Variety of Dry

Particulars of wh

the hills of the day

which are on limit

which are establish

and purchase

and prices.

P. G

AV

A middle aged w

is a house. To on

and wages will be g

Sept. 9.

JUST F

For exchange Freig

Portland.

La

4500 feet prime

100 barrels Ne

2 pipes cogn

100 sides seal

September 18.

SOAL

and sides R&D

received and top sal

LA

to be had

4 bales plains

7 ditto Kendall

and on liberal terms

September 18.

JUST

By the brig Louise,

from

and for Sale

7 pipes and 1

Location particular

Scott & Co. fit for i

August 21

127

Bills on Lo

Drawn

Pub

BY virtue of a dec

WALTON and J

orders, to a cur

Bank of Alexan

6th day of Octob

on a credit of

months, carrying

several LOTS in

the town of Alex

An undivided

of Ground, with the

on the west side

northward of Kin

five feet six inches

tending back one

feet five inches—th

an annual rent of

lincs, Virginia cur

A piece of

on the west side

of the southward

of Columbia-stre

a twenty feet alley,

line of the alley on

to another alley fou

then northwardly

twenty-six feet sev

twenty-four feet th

northwardly forty

thirty-four feet in

Vi annual rent o

lincs.

A Square

containing two acres,

Wolfe-street, nor

west side of Patri

Henry-street.

A large Fra

house, built upon

the south side of

ward of Fairfax-st

feet some inches

building, nearly c

building is situated

September 15

Printing in

executed at the